

1. abstract noun	A noun that cannot be perceived by the five senses. Words that name feelings, ideas, conditions, and attitudes. truth, joy, anger, freedom, salvation	12. direct characterization	Takes place when the writer tells you how the subject looks, behaves, and thinks. Ex: "Dwarves are calculating folk with a great idea of the value of money; some are tricky and treacherous and pretty bad lots; some are not, but are decent enough people like Thorin and Company, if you don't expect too much" (Tolkien).
2. alliteration	the commencement of two or more words of a word group with the same beginning letter or blend sound, as in "her pigtailed padded her perfectly plump face..."	13. dynamic character	Character that goes through some sort of personal transformation as a result of his or her struggles or dealings with the conflicts in the story.
3. antagonist	the character or force in the story that works against the protagonist and is responsible for the conflict that drives the story.	14. exposition	the first part of a story that introduces time period, setting, characters, and sets up the conflict
4. assonance	When there is a repetition of vowel sounds within words. Hot, cross, and toss are examples of assonance: "And you're hot and you're cross, and you tumble and toss till there's nothing twixt you and the ticking."	15. external conflict	The character struggles with an outside force such as society, another person, or nature.
5. author's attitude	How the author feels about the subject he or she is writing about	16. falling action	The direct result of the climax of a story; The events after the climax which lead to the last step.
6. author's purpose	The author's, poet's, or playwright's reason for communicating through writing: to entertain, to persuade, to inform	17. fiction	A literary work based on the imagination and not necessarily on fact.
7. climax	The point in a story that will determine the outcome of the main conflict. Until we know the climax, we say the story is still rising in action or building suspense towards the climax. The climax can be a moment or severe suspense, but it can also just be a turning point.	18. figurative language	Language that cannot be taken literally since it was written to create a special effect or feeling. The words and phrases of figurative language create abstract ideas. Types of figurative language: metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, idiom
8. concrete noun	A noun that can be experienced through the senses of sight, sound, taste, smell, or touch: pen, cat, odor, noise	19. first person point-of-view	the narrator is a character in the story. This character takes actions, makes judgments and has opinions and biases. Uses "I" in the story.
9. conflict	a struggle or clash between opposing forces; no story exists without a conflict of some kind; it is the essence of any plot	20. flashback	returning to an earlier time in the story to reveal something important to understanding the overall meaning of the work.
10. consonance	The repetition of consonant sounds. It is a lot like alliteration except that the consonant sounds can occur anywhere within the words, not just at the beginning. Example: Sally sings of hopes and things.	21. flat/static character	is a simplified character who does not change or alter his or her personality over the course of a narrative, or one without extensive personality and characterization.
11. Dialogue	Conversation between two or more characters in a story. Often reveals what a character's outward personality is like. Dialogue is set off by using quotation marks and conversational tags. "I had to kill him," she grumbled, "he knew too much."	22. foot	Pattern in a line of poetry consisting of one stressed syllable (/) and one or two unstressed syllables (U) Measures of Feet in Poetry: Anapestic: UU/; Trochaic: /U; Dactylic: /UU; Iambic: U/
		23. foreshadowing	when the author uses clues within their writing to hint at what will happen later on in a story.

24. framework	The identified structure of a work of literature usually based on the setting within a plot or the visual and graphic design of a piece of writing.
25. framework narrative	a plot device that opens and closes with a narrator who is telling the story; the story is thus framed within the limits of the narrator's experience.
26. free verse poetry	Poetry without a regular pattern of rhyme, rhythm, or meter
27. genre	Classification of literary works, such as drama, essay, mystery, or science fiction, and etc...; Type of writing such as report, memo, letter, ballad, poem, persuasive, expository, fiction, non-fiction, literary non-fiction, and etc...
28. hyperbole	exaggeration or overstatement for dramatic effect
29. idiom	a common phrase that is not to be taken literally Example: There is a frog in my throat.
30. imagery	The mental pictures created by vivid adjectives and verbs in a piece of writing: The imagery of "The Waste Land" — "crumbling towers, dried-up wells, toppled tombstones" — conveys the author's sense of a civilization in decay.
31. indirect characterization	Lets the reader infer a character's personality traits through his/her actions or words. Ex: Jerry lifted his head from the desk, "Sure Teach, I'll get right on that," and then with a deep sigh, he receded back into the same position. (Based on Jerry's actions, what can you say about Jerry's personality?)
32. infer / inference	A conclusion or judgment; If you infer that something has happened, you do not see, hear, feel, smell, or taste the actual event. But based on what you know or what the text says, it makes logical sense to think that it has happened. Inferring is "reading between the lines."
33. internal conflict	A problem or struggle a character faces withing himself. Man vs Man Man vs God

34. internal rhyme	When words rhyme within a line of poetry or prose; Similar and can sound like assonance; cross and toss in the following line are an example of internal rhyme; while hot, cross, and toss are examples of assonance. "And you're hot and you're cross, and you tumble and toss till there's nothing twixt you and the ticking."
35. irony	When the opposite of what is expected happens.
36. literal language	When words and phrases mean exactly what they say. Related: denotative meaning, denotation
37. metaphor	a figure of speech in which a term or phrase is applied to something to which it is not literally applicable in order to suggest a resemblance, as in "A mighty fortress is our God."
38. meter	A regular pattern of stressed ( / ) and unstressed ( U ) syllables that gives a line of poetry a predictable rhythm.
39. mood	a literary element that evokes certain feelings or vibes in readers through words and descriptions. Usually referred to as the atmosphere of a literary piece, as it creates an emotional situation that surrounds the readers. It can be developed through setting, theme, tone and diction.
40. motivation	an inner drive, need, or impulse that causes a character to do and say what they do in a story
41. nonfiction	A type of text that is factual and not made up or imaginary. Writing that is about something real.
42. onomatopoeia	Using words which sound like what they mean: The burning logs hissed and popped in the fire.
43. personification	A figure of speech in which inanimate objects or abstractions are endowed with human qualities or are represented as possessing human form, as in "Hunger sat shivering on the road" or "Flowers danced about the lawn."
44. plot schematic	the unfolding of the story, including exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and denouement/ resolution.
45. poetry	A kind of rhythmic language that uses figures of speech and imagery designed to appeal to emotion and imagination.
46. point of view (POV)	the perspective from which the story is told; point of view may be omniscient or limited; it may be first or third person.

47. protagonist	the central character in a story with whom the observers' sympathies lie.
48. refrain	When a phrase, line, or stanza is repeated in a work of poetry
49. resolution	the final unwinding of the elements of plot brought about by resolution
50. rhyme scheme	The pattern formed by the end rhyme in a poem; Such as: abba abba abba, or abcb abcb abcb, or aaa bbb ccc, or ab cd ab cd
51. rhythm	The arrangement of spoken words alternating stressed and unstressed syllables. Types of Rhythms: Iambic (Iamb U/), Trochaic (trochee /U), Anapestic (Anapest UU/), Dactylic (Dactyl /UU), Spondaic (Spondee //), Pyrrhic (UU)
52. rising action	the events leading up to the climax, the events that give the story suspense
53. round character	A character from a novel that is fully developed and shows both good and bad traits.
54. second person point of view	Brings the reader in the story as a character or point of reference; uses "you"
55. sensory details	Words and phrases that help the reader see, hear, taste, smell and feel what the writer is describing.
56. setting	The time, place, and circumstances in which a literary work takes place.
57. shift	*narrative shifts- when the point of view in a story changes narrator *time/setting shifts- flashbacks/ flash forwards/ in the meantime *tone shifts- when a change of tone happens within the same piece of writing. Example: a poem may start with a comforting tone and then shift in the middle
58. simile	a figure of speech in which two unlike things are compared using "like" or "as." Example: "She is like a rose."
59. slant rhyme	Ends of poetry lines that "almost" rhyme. The reader of the poem has to slightly mispronounce the second rhymed word to make it rhyme. If you are desperate to make something rhyme with DAY, you might pronounce the word VICTORY as VICTORAY.
60. speaker	The voice in a poem or work of prose, like the narrator in a work of fiction. NOT NECESSARILY THE AUTHOR!
61. stanza	A fixed number of lines of verse forming a unit of a poem; Similar to paragraphs in a story
62. stock character	A common or stereotypical character that occurs frequently in literature; stereotypical character; "dumb blonde", etc.

63. stressed and unstressed marks	when you break apart the syllables of a word within poetry to create a rhythm within the line of the poem. Stressed syllables are marked with a (/), while unstressed syllables are marked with (U). Listening to the rise and fall of your voice and tapping something as you read poetry aloud can help
64. summary	A summation of a plot; It includes something important from the beginning, middle, and end; Or, the exposition, climax, and resolution. If it does not have all three parts, it is not a summary. It will center around main character/protagonist.
65. symbolism	When a word or idea in literature has a literal meaning and a figurative meaning. The use of an object to suggest an idea. Example: The green reflection on the boys' faces from The Lord of the Flies was literally the reflection from the lagoon, but figuratively it represented the greed for power
66. theme	the central meaning of the work. (Universal themes, how things affect humanity)
67. third person limited point of view	the narrator is outside of the story and tells the story from only one character's view. The character's thoughts are revealed through the narrator. The reader learns the events of the narrative through the perceptions of the chosen character; uses pronouns such as, he, she, they, their, herself, etc.
68. third person objective point of view	Tells a story without detailing any characters' thoughts and instead gives an objective point of view. This point of view can be described as "a fly on the wall" and is preferred in newspaper articles and stories written by 1st graders. Contains only actions and has no detail about thoughts.
69. third person omniscient point of view	Has the perspective of God on the story. Tells thoughts and can see into the mind of several characters.
70. tone	The writer's attitude toward his or her subject as it is displayed through pace, word choice, and plot. The tone can often be described by a single adjective such as playful, ironic, bitter, sympathetic or sad.
71. universal theme	A theme (an overlying idea) that transcends any time period, place, generation, etc. It could apply to ANYONE at ANYWHERE during ANYTIME; A generalization of all that is true; A connection to all of humanity at anytime, place, or generation. It creates deeper meaning to all that is understood.